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EXAMINER	
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/086,370	CHILDS ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	RONNIE MANCHO	3663	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *20 February 2008*.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-3,6-12 and 25-32* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-3, 6-12, 25-32* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date *2/20/08, 3/18/08*.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

1. The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

> The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

2. Claims 25-32 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the written description requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor(s), at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention.

3. In claim 25, the limitation, "the activation data includes a plurality of portions" is new matter because applicant's original disclosure does not teach the limitation. Applicant's figs. 6-8 disclose activation data 650 e.g. in fig. 6. The activation data each of figs. 6-8 and the specification is not shown to have a plurality of portions as claimed. Applicant appears to be copying from the prior art Friederich.

The rest of the claims are rejected for their dependence on a rejected base claim.

4. Claim 25-32 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the enablement requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to enable one skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and/or use the invention.

In claim 25, the limitation "wherein the processor *maps the specific values* with *portions of the compressed navigation data* using the activation data and dynamically *decompresses*

those mapped portions and communicates *the decompressed mapped portions* to the display" is not enabled in the specification. Applicant is asked to show where such limitations are disclosed in the specification.

The rest of the claims are rejected for their dependence on a rejected base claim.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

5. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

> A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –
>
> (e) the invention was described in a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent, or on an international application by another who has fulfilled the requirements of paragraphs (1), (2), and (4) of section 371(c) of this title before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent.

The changes made to 35 U.S.C. 102(e) by the American Inventors Protection Act of 1999 (AIPA) and the Intellectual Property and High Technology Technical Amendments Act of 2002 do not apply when the reference is a U.S. patent resulting directly or indirectly from an international application filed before November 29, 2000. Therefore, the prior art date of the reference is determined under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) prior to the amendment by the AIPA (pre-AIPA 35 U.S.C. 102(e)).

6. Claims 1, 2, 6, 7, 8, 25-32 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Friederich et al (6600841).

Regarding claim 1, Friederich et al (figs. 1; col. 5, lines 55-67; col. 6, lines 1-59) disclose a navigation device 10 (fig. 1), comprising:

a processor 12 (col. 5, line 60 to col. 6, line 6);

a memory 32 (col. 6, lines 45-59) in communication with the processor 12 (col. 5, lines 55-67; col. 6, lines 1-59; fig. 1);

a display 27 (col. 6, lines 20-34; fig. 1) in communication with the processor 12;

compression (abstract; col. 4, lines 35 through col. 5, lines 1-16) and decompression instructions (col. 5, lines 1-16) embedded on the processor 12;

wherein the device uses the memory 32 in cooperation with the processor 12 and the compression and decompression instructions to compress (col. 5, lines 1-16) a plurality of coordinate data (see input data stream also known as characters, figs. 8-10, col. 4, lines 41-45; rectangles in figs. 4-6, 8-10) into reduced sizes relative to original sizes of the coordinate data (col. 17, lines 61 to col. 18, line 9; col. 23, lines 49- 57) and associate at least a portion of activation data (see 136, 149, 4(R4), 3(R3), 2(R2), 1(R1), etc; figs 4-6; see KD-tree, depth-first ordering; col. 14, lines 38-54; see pointer; col. 20, lines 41-55) with each coordinate data each coordinate data having three or more dimensions (the many rectangles represent the different dimensions, figs. 4-6, 8-10) and each portion of the activation data identifying one or of the three or more dimensions (col. 20, lines 41-55); and

wherein at least a portion of the coordinate data is dynamically communicated to the display (col. 18, lines 34-67)

Friederich et al anticipated associating activation data with coordinate data: Applicant discloses coordinate data in the specification filed 2/28/02 at page 29 and fig. 8. See for example coordinate data represented by the rectangles labeled as 871, 872-878, the many rectangles representing the many dimensions of the geographic or coordinate data. Applicant further discloses activation data page 19, lines 11-18 as any data structure such as a single bit associated

with each data dimension of a navigation data. Therefore, in order to associate coordinate data having eight dimensions with activation data, it will require the activation data to have eight dimensions as well.

In Friederich, figs. 4, each coordinate data location 136-146 in the geographical database 40 is interpreted to be a coordinate data having associated activation data. For example when a user chooses a named point of interest (POI) 139, the system automatically activates and pulls out the preferred location by a unique identifier (col. 14, lines 9-54) for display and guidance. The unique identifiers are interpreted as "activation data" because they are used as pointers to access a particular coordinate data. Furthermore, each coordinate data identifies three or more dimensions similar to applicants invention (pages 19, 20; fig.8). That is Friederich disclose separating data in the data base into parcels. The parcels are a plurality or groups of data records. The parcels includes data records which represent geographic features such as latitude, longitude, altitude, point of interest, attribute data, intersection data, cartographic data, etc encompassed in the rectangles (figs. 4-6) similar to the invention. The rectangles each represent a dimension similar to the invention. The rectangles are interpreted as coordinate data having three or more dimensions similar to the invention. Each coordinate data is associated with an identifier such as parcel ID (col. 14, lines 38-54). Also KD-tree index, Peono-key ordering (col. 14, lines 38-54), library of data access functions (col. 19, lines 1-16), pointer array (col. 20, lines 41-55), etc are other examples wherein activation data is associated to coordinates.

In another example, Friederich disclose that data in a geographic database is collected and digitized to form a stream of coordinate data (col. 27, lines 54-67). Sections of the coordinate data stream are then associated with data codes known as substitution codes. The

substation codes are activation data because they are associated and identify the coordinate data used in the compressing/decompression process (col. 27, line 62 to col. 28, lines 11). The substitution codes (activation data) identify the portions of data stream to be compressed/decompressed. The coordinate data has many dimensions (fig. 10) associated wit the many dimensions of the activation data.

Friederich further communicates the coordinate data to the display for driving guidance once the point of interest or coordinate data has been chosen by the user (col. 18, lines 33-67).

Regarding claim 2, Friederich et al (figs. 1-8; col. 4, lines 35 through col. 5, lines 1-16; abstract) disclose the device of claim l, further comprising an interface device operable to audibly communicate at least a portion of the coordinate data (col. 6, lines 30-34).

Regarding claim 6, Friederich et al disclose the device of claim 1, wherein at least one of the dimensions is associated with attribute data relating to at least one of the other dimensions (col. 8, lines 37-44).

Regarding claim 7, Friederich et al disclose the device of claim 1, wherein the device is a handheld portable device (col. 6, lines 7-59).

Regarding claim 8, Friederich et al disclose the device of claim l, wherein the memory 32 is remote from the processor 12 (col. 6, lines 46-59).

Regarding claim 25, Friederich et al (figs. 1; col. 5, lines 55-67; col. 6, lines 1-59) disclose a navigation device 10 (fig. 1), comprising:

compression (abstract; col. 4, lines 35 through col. 5, lines 1-16) and decompression instructions (col. 5, lines 1-16) embedded on the processor 12 in communication with a memory 32 and a display 27 (col. 5, lines 55-67; col. 6, lines 1-59; fig. 1);

the processor 12 adapted for cooperating with a memory 32 using the compression and decompression instructions to compress *(col. 5, lines 1-16)* navigation data having three or more dimensions *(rectangles labeled as Routing, Carto, Maneuver, etc in figs. 4-6, 8-10; also see input data stream also known as characters having three or more dimensions, figs. 8-10, col. 4, lines 41-45)*, wherein the navigation data includes activation data *[see portions of the rectangles labeled as 136, 149, 4(R4), 3(R3), 2(R2), 1(R1), etc; figs 4-6; see KD-tree, depth-first ordering; col. 14, lines 38-54; see pointer; col. 20, lines 41-55]* and coordinate data *(the many rectangles represent the different dimensions of coordinate data; figs. 4-6, 8-10)*, wherein the activation data includes a plurality of portions and each portion of the activation data *[see portions of rectangle labeled as 136, 149, 4(R4), 3(R3), 2(R2), 1(R1), etc; figs 4-6; see KD-tree, depth-first ordering; col. 14, lines 38-54; see pointer; col. 20, lines 41-55]* maps to one of the three or more dimensions *(the many rectangles labeled as Routing, Carto, Maneuver, etc represent the different dimensions of coordinate data; figs. 4-6, 8-10)*; and

a Global Positioning Satellite (GPS) receiver (col. 6, lines 7-55) that cooperates with the processor and provides to the processor specific values for coordinate data, wherein the processor maps the specific values with portions of the compressed navigation data using the activation data *[see portions of rectangle labeled as 136, 149, 4(R4), 3(R3), 2(R2), 1(R1), etc; figs 4-6; see KD-tree, depth-first ordering; col. 14, lines 38-54; see pointer; col. 20, lines 41-55]* and dynamically decompresses those mapped portions (col. 18, lines 33-55), and communicates the decompressed mapped portions to the display (col. 18, lines 33-55; col. 6, lines 20-34).

Friederich et al anticipated associating activation data with coordinate data: Applicant discloses coordinate data in the specification filed 2/28/02 at page 29 and fig. 8. See for example

coordinate data represented by the rectangles labeled as 871, 872-878, the many rectangles representing the many dimensions of the geographic or coordinate data. Applicant further discloses activation data page 19, lines 11-18 as any data structure such as a single bit associated with each data dimension of a navigation data. Therefore, in order to associate coordinate data having eight dimensions with activation data, it will require the activation data to have eight dimensions as well.

In Friederich, figs. 4, each coordinate data location 136-146 in the geographical database 40 is interpreted to be a coordinate data having associated activation data. For example when a user chooses a named point of interest (POI) 139, the system automatically activates and pulls out the preferred location by a unique identifier (col. 14, lines 9-54) for display and guidance. The unique identifiers are interpreted as "activation data" because they are used as pointers to access a particular coordinate data. Furthermore, each coordinate data identifies three or more dimensions similar to applicants invention (pages 19, 20; fig.8). That is Friederich disclose separating data in the data base into parcels. The parcels are a plurality or groups of data records. The parcels includes data records which represent geographic features such as latitude, longitude, altitude, point of interest, attribute data, intersection data, cartographic data, etc encompassed in the rectangles (figs. 4-6) similar to the invention. The rectangles each represent a dimension similar to the invention. The rectangles are interpreted as coordinate data having three or more dimensions similar to the invention. Each coordinate data is associated with an identifier such as parcel ID (col. 14, lines 38-54). Also KD-tree index, Peono-key ordering (col. 14, lines 38-54), library of data access functions (col. 19, lines 1-16), pointer array (col. 20, lines 41-55), etc are other examples wherein activation data is associated to coordinates.

In another example, Friederich disclose that data in a geographic database is collected and digitized to form a stream of coordinate data (col. 27, lines 54-67). Sections of the coordinate data stream are then associated with data codes known as substitution codes. The substation codes are activation data because they are associated and identify the coordinate data used in the compressing/decompression process (col. 27, line 62 to col. 28, lines 11). The substitution codes (activation data) identify the portions of data stream to be compressed/decompressed. The coordinate data has many dimensions (fig. 10) associated wit the many dimensions of the activation data.

Friederich further communicates the coordinate data to the display for driving guidance once the point of interest or coordinate data has been chosen by the user (col. 18, lines 33-67).

Regarding claim 26, Friederich et al (figs. 1; col. 5, lines 55-67; col. 6, lines 1-59) disclose the navigational device of claim 25, wherein the navigation device is a portable digital assistant (col. 6, lines 45-54).

Regarding claim 27, Friederich et al (figs. 1; col. 5, lines 55-67; col. 6, lines 1-59) disclose the navigation device of claim 25, wherein the navigation data includes attribute data (col. 8, lines 36-44) within one or more of the three or more dimensions, and wherein the attribute data drives presentation effects of the decompressed mapped portions on the display (col. 6, lines 26-34).

Regarding claim 28, Friederich et al (figs. 1; col. 5, lines 55-67; col. 6, lines 1-59) disclose the navigation device of claim 25, wherein the navigational device transmits the decompressed mapphed portions to an external device (col. 6, lines 46-59).

Regarding claim 29, Friederich et al (figs. 1; col. 5, lines 55-67; col. 6, lines 1-59) disclose the navigational device of claim 25, wherein each of the three or more dimensions include cartographic data (col. 8, lines 37-44; col. 11, lines 19-24)

Regarding claim 30, Friederich et al (figs. 1; col. 5, lines 55-67; col. 6, lines 1-59) disclose the navigational device of claim 25, wherein the decompressed match portions represent at least in part a current position of the device within a route that the device is traveling along (col. 6, lines 7-34; col. 18, lines 33-53).

Regarding claim 31, Friederich et al (figs. 1; col. 5, lines 55-67; col. 6, lines 1-59) disclose the navigational device of claim 25 further comprising an audio device in cooperation with the processor (col. 6, lines 20-34), wherein the audio device communicates at least a part of the decompressed mapped portions audibly (col. 18, lines 33-53; col. 6, lines 20-34).

Regarding claim 32, Friederich et al (figs. 1; col. 5, lines 55-67; col. 6, lines 1-59) disclose the navigational device of claim 25 wherein at least one of the three or more dimensions associated with the decompressed mapped portions includes landmark data proximate to the navigational device (col. 20, lines 13-21; col. 18, lines 1-9; fig. 4).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

7. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

8. Claim 3 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Friederich et al (6600841) in view of Robinson et al (5995970).

Regarding claim 3, Friederich disclose the device of claim l, but did not disclose coordinate change values relative to a previous coordinate's direction, wherein the coordinate change is identified as a desired size for which to compress each coordinate data. However, Robinson et al (abstract; col. 1, lines 38-60; claim 1) disclose a storage medium for storing navigational data, coordinate change values relative a previous coordinate's direction, wherein the coordinate change is identified as a desired size for which to compress each coordinate data.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art of navigation to modify the Friederich device as taught by Robinson for the purpose of implementing an escape sequence in the event that a coordinate change cannot directly fit within an optimum bit size.

9. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

10. Claims 9-12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Friederich et al (6600841) in view of Ito et al (6484093).

Regarding claim 9, Friederich et al (figs. 1; col. 5, lines 55-67; col. 6, lines 1-59) disclose a navigation system (fig. 1), comprising:

a mass storage device (40, 32; col. 6, lines 45-59; fig. 1) adapted to store navigation data;

compression (abstract; col. 4, lines 35 through col. 5, lines 1-16) and decompression instructions (col. 5, lines 1-16) embedded on the processor 12 of a navigation device 10;

the navigation device adapted to communicate with and retrieve navigation data via a communication channel (col. 6, lines 46-59), wherein the navigation device 10 includes the processor in communication with a memory 32 (fig. 1), wherein the compression and decompression instructions of the processor 12 in cooperation with the memory 32 to compress (col. 5, lines 1-16) at least three dimensional data (see input data stream also known as characters having at least three dimensions, figs. 8-10, col. 4, lines 41-45; rectangles in figs. 4-6, 8-10) into reduced sizes relative to original sizes associated with the at least three dimensional data, and wherein the at least three dimensional data is associated with the navigation data (col. 17, lines 61 to col. 18, line 9; col. 23, lines 49- 57) and activation data [see 136, 149, 4(R4), 3(R3), 2(R2), 1(R1), etc; figs 4-6; see KD-tree, depth-first ordering; col. 14, lines 38-54; see pointer; col. 20, lines 41-55], and wherein each one of the at least three dimensional data (see input data stream also known as characters having at least three dimensions, figs. 8-10, col. 4, lines 41-45; rectangles in figs. 4-6, 8-10) is associated with a portion of the activation data [see 136, 149, 4(R4), 3(R3), 2(R2), 1(R1), etc; figs 4-6; see KD-tree, depth-first ordering; col. 14, lines 38-54; see pointer; col. 20, lines 41-55].

Friederich et al anticipated associating activation data with three dimensional data: Applicant discloses at least three dimensional data in the specification filed 2/28/02 at page 29 and fig. 8. See for example at least three dimensional data represented by the rectangles labeled as 871, 872-878, the many rectangles representing at least three dimensions. Applicant further discloses activation data page 19, lines 11-18 as any data structure such as a single bit associated with each data dimension of a navigation data. Therefore, in order to associate at least three

dimensional data having at least three dimensions with activation data, it will require the activation data to have at least three dimensions as well.

In Friederich, figs. 4, each coordinate data location 136-146 in the geographical database 40 is interpreted to have at least three dimensional data having associated activation data. For example when a user chooses a named point of interest (POI) 139, the system automatically activates and pulls out the preferred location by a unique identifier (col. 14, lines 9-54) for display and guidance. The unique identifiers are interpreted as "activation data" because they are used as pointers to access a particular coordinate data. Furthermore, each coordinate data identifies three or more dimensions similar to applicant's invention (pages 19, 20; fig.8). That is Friederich disclose separating data in the data base into parcels. The parcels are a plurality or groups of data records. The parcels includes data records which represent geographic features such as latitude, longitude, altitude, point of interest, attribute data, intersection data, cartographic data, etc encompassed in the rectangles (figs. 4-6) similar to the invention. The rectangles each represent a dimension similar to the invention. The rectangles are interpreted as having at least three dimensional data similar to the invention. Each coordinate data is associated with an identifier such as parcel ID (col. 14, lines 38-54). Also KD-tree index, Peono-key ordering (col. 14, lines 38-54), library of data access functions (col. 19, lines 1-16), pointer array (col. 20, lines 41-55), etc are other examples wherein activation data is associated to data having at least three dimensions.

In another example, Friederich disclose that data in a geographic database is collected and digitized to form a stream of coordinate data (col. 27, lines 54-67). Sections of the coordinate data stream are then associated with data codes known as substitution codes. The

substation codes are activation data because they are associated and identify the coordinate data used in the compressing/decompression process (col. 27, line 62 to col. 28, lines 11). The substitution codes (activation data) identify the portions of data stream to be compressed/decompressed. The coordinate data has many dimensions (fig. 10) associated wit the many dimensions of the activation data.

Friederich did not disclose a server, although they mentioned communicating externally to the navigation device. However, Ito et al teaches of a server (col. 7, lines 7-12) adapted to communicate with the mass storage 30.

Therefore it would have been obvious to modify Ito as suggested by Friederich for effectively communicating data to an external source.

Therefore, Friederich and Ito disclose a navigation device adapted to communicate with and retrieve navigation data from a server via a communication channel

Regarding claim 10, Ito et al disclose the system of claim 9, wherein the communication channel includes a wireless channel.

Regarding claim 11, Friederich et al disclose the system of claim 9, wherein the activation data are configurable to activate or deactivate each dimension within the at least three dimensional data of the navigation data (col. 18, lines 33-55) .

Regarding claim 12, Friederich et al disclose the system of claim 11, wherein the processor is operable to compress the navigation data for storage within the memory (abstract; col. 4, lines 35 through col. 5, lines 1-16).

Response to Arguments

11. Applicant's arguments filed 2/20/08 have been fully considered but they are not all persuasive.

The claim objections in the last office action have been vacated in view of applicant's amendments.

All 112 rejections of the last office action have been vacated except for the 112 first rejections to claims 25-32 above.

Applicant's arguments about "*portions of the activation data* are associated with the coordinate data" are not convincing. Applicant's disclosure does not teach "*portions of the activation data* ".

Applicant further argues that the activation data is used to identify which dimensions are in use. The examiner notes that the argued limitation is not claimed. Applicant is reading limitations from the specification into the claims. Applicant further argues that the invention *conserves processor and memory resources* by compressing and decompressing *only data dimensions that are currently being used by the device.* The examiner further notes that applicant is arguing limitations that are not claimed, emphasis added.

Applicant's argument that the prior art does not anticipate the invention is not convincing. Applicant argues that the prior art dislose coordinates such as longitude, latitude, and altitude. The examiner disagrees and notes that applicants coordinates as disclosed in the specification page 20 encompasses more than just longitudes, latitude, and altitude contrary to applicant's arguments. Applicant ignored the sections and explanations cited by the examiner in the rejection and points to other sections in the reference that do not fully address the claims.

Applicant's argument that Friederich does not use activation to facilitate compression of coordinate data is not convincing. Friederich et al anticipates associating activation data with coordinate data. That is applicant discloses coordinate data in the specification filed 2/28/02 at page 29 and fig. 8. See for example coordinate data represented by the rectangles labeled as 871,872-878, the many rectangles representing the many dimensions of the geographic or coordinate data. Applicant further discloses activation data page 19, lines 11-18 as any data structure such as a single bit associated with each data dimension of a navigation data. In Friederich, figs. 4, each rectangular box labeled as Routing, Carto, Maneuver, etc represents the dimensions of coordinate data location in the geographical database 40. The activation data is represented by the portions of the rectangular boxes labeled as 136, 137, 138, etc. Also see fig. 5 for similar explanation. Thus each activation data acts as pointer to a particular coordinate data (or dimension of coordinate data) during the compression and decompression process. For example when a user chooses a named point of interest (POI), the system automatically activates and pulls the chosen point of interest using activation data such as 139 in a decompression process to display the POI on a display screen. The analogy is the same for a compression process to wherein the displayed POI is compressed and stored in memory.

Applicant's arguments regarding parcels are not convincing. In the prior art, the parcels each represent the different dimensions of the coordinate. The parcels are each identified by activation data such as layer 0, layer 1, layer 2, etc. As already admitted by the applicant, The prior art anticipates compression and decompression of the parcels (coordinate data) which are associated with activation data (layer). In addition, applicant argues that in the prior art all data within a parcel regardless of the dimensions of the coordinate data is compressed. The examiner

notes that the limitation is not claimed in the invention. Applicant's arguments are thus off topic. Applicant has ignored most of the sections cited by the examiner in the prior art.

It is believed that rejections are proper and thus stand.

Conclusion

12. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Communication

13. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Ronnie Mancho whose telephone number is 571-272-6984. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon-Thurs: 9-5.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Jack Keith can be reached on 571-272-6878. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Ronnie Mancho
Examiner
Art Unit 3663

5/24/2008

/Jack W. Keith/

Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 3663

Application Number	Application/Control No.	Applicant(s)/Patent under Reexamination	
	10/086,370	CHILDS ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	RONNIE MANCHO	3663	